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EVENING BULLETIN.

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CLUB PRICES.—*In Advance.*—5 County Dailies or Tri-Weekly \$15; Weekly \$12; copy 2 years \$5; 2 copies 1 year \$5; 6 copies \$15; 12 copies or more \$15 each. Weekly Bulletin \$12; 12 copies for \$10.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

When the Daily, County Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid.

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Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above price; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-half the above price.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1857.

THE MORALS OF OUR PUBLIC MEN.—The New York Journal of Commerce, after quoting, as pertinent to this subject, the remark of Bacon, who, of all men, ought to know, that "there is no vice that doth so cover us with shame as to be found false and perfidious," adds the following extremely just and timely reflections:

We never heard that such men as Lowndes, King, Sherman, Calhoun, Crawford, Everett, and the like-minded, reigned themselves in this "perfidious" style. They were dignified, direct, concise, patriotic without boasting, and free without falsifying. They were models of morals, not only in private but in public life. We will not even listen to those whisperings which ascribe much of the random speaking in Congress to *artificial* excitement of the animal spirits. But this we will say, that to our apprehension the ideal of a patriot legislator and true statesman includes such noble elements as few possess, but more might attain to; a clear head, reposing on a pure heart of body, and informed by various knowledge; love of the truth, and hatred of all forms of chicanery; fidelity to principles; a patriotism above party; a merit of office, rather than the pursuit of office; a comprehensive appreciation of the interests and relations of the *whole* republic; and last, but not least, an abiding fear of God. Such virtues it were more worthy to possess than the highest official position. With them a man stands before his peers a man indeed—proudly eminent. Without them, no station could exalt him into a true man.

Unless sentiments like these shall speedily take root in the popular heart and bear a plentiful crop of genuine statesmen and patriots, the future of our country, we fear, will be dark and terrible indeed.

We recently stated our objections to a proposition of some Southern papers that every slave owner should be allowed to hold one slave exempt from liability for his debts. We see that a writer in the Frankfort Commonwealth proposes that *all* slaves shall be exempt from execution. This is a proposition that a very large proportion of the entire property of the South shall not be liable for the just debts of its owners. We think that creditors are already a suffering and persecuted class, far better entitled to legislation than debtors are. If credit is of any importance in the South, let it not be destroyed.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—In a suit brought by Mrs. Purnell against the Petersburg Railroad Company, at Richmond, Va., during the present week, for \$22,000 damages for injuries sustained by herself, her son, and for a servant killed in consequence of the accident, the jury rendered a verdict as follows: To Mrs. Purnell, \$4,158 for the injuries she sustained; \$1,408 for the injuries sustained by her son Thos. R., and \$900 for the loss of the servant, with interest from the time of the accident, to the present period. The accident occurred in 1850.

The North, it is said, has made large preparations to supply the South with ice during the next summer, but the South, it is said, has produced a full supply for herself. We think that the South must be in a fair way to emancipate herself entirely from dependence on the North when she gets to making her own ice. What manufacture is more difficult in the South than that?

Mr. Myers Truett, who was a prominent member of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, was arrested at New York on Thursday last just as the steamer for California was departing. The arrest was made at the instigation of Charles P. Duane, William Mulligan, and Reuben Malone, who were exiled by the committee.

We see a pretty little paragraph in the papers, headed "God bless the poor." When we look at the influence of wealth upon the minds and hearts of many of its possessors, we are apt to conclude that God's providence has already blessed the poor in making them so.

The sentence of the Court upon John and Henry, the two slaves convicted of killing another negro in the county, was executed yesterday. Capt. Megowan, the sheriff, officiated, and the stripes as directed by law were well laid on.

The following very charming stanzas are from a new contributor whom we are happy to introduce to our readers, and with whom we trust they will have a long and pleasant acquaintance:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

MADOLIN.

BY MRS. C. H. GILDESSLEEVE.

Saw you ever Madolin?
Where the first spring buds have been.
Where the crimson maple blossom
Laughed above the lakelet's bosom;
Where the singing brook went by,
Where gleamed the bluest summer sky,
Through the openings in the trees,
Where the woolings of the breeze
Whispered to the nodding rose—
Dallied where the myrtle grows,
Trifled with the cowslip golden,
Told its love-tales quaint and olden,
There lived Madolin.

Not of clay seemed Madolin,
But of purest kaolin.
Threads of amber was her hair,
And her lips and cheeks were fair
As the morning's rosy dye;
Like the violet's were her eyes,
Ever changing in their hue,
Tearful—smiling—alway true,
And her tiny tripping feet,
Like the fawn's, were light and fleet.
Where the blue bells rang their chime,
Where the black bird sang its rhyme,
I won Madolin.

By my side sits Madolin,
True and loving has she been,
Through life's weary, changeful years—
Through its gladness and its tears—
Ever fitting by my side,
Beautiful as when a bride;
Yet her amber locks are gray,
And the rose has died away,
But the violet to her eyes,
Changeful still as April skies,
Lovelier to me they seem,
Then when a boy I used to dream,
Of girlish Madolin.

BUFFALO, Feb., 1857.

THE NEW STEAMER R. W. ADAMS.—A new and elegant steamer named after R. W. Adams, a prominent New Orleans merchant and the present Surveyor of that port, has just been completed, and is lying at the wharf preparatory to starting for the sunny South, in the rivers and lakes and bayous of which her existence will hereafter be spent. Our mechanics have rarely exerted themselves with so much success as in the construction of this really beautiful boat. They have built not only a handsome craft, but one of solidity and substance—of the strongest timbers and the greatest power. She is designed for the Red river trade, and has a capacity for carrying three thousand bales of cotton. The length of the steamer is 200 feet, and the other dimensions are as follows: Beam 37 feet, depth of hold 7 feet. The cabin was built by Roach & Long, the hull by A. F. Temple; engines by Roach & Long, and the painting by J. H. Thompson. The draught of the Adams is only thirty-two inches, so that she will nearly always be able to make regular trips.

The fitting up of the cabins has been accomplished with great taste, and they present a most beautiful appearance; while the staterooms are not only roomy and large, but convenient, and furnished with all possible luxuries. In furnishing this portion of the steamer Mr. Monahan contributed the furniture, C. Duvall & Co. the carpets, and Wilkins & Marcellus the upholstery.

We need say nothing further in commendation of this elegant steamer than to mention the names of the officers, which will afford sufficient guarantee of the attention, comfort and care that will be bestowed upon every one who has the good fortune to travel on the Adams. Capt. Charles E. Marshall is the commander. He is a well known Kentucky gentleman; a brother of our member of Congress, and we take pleasure in commanding him to the Southern trade.

The first clerk is our friend Mr. Ed. Richeson, an attentive and agreeable gentleman, and an excellent business man. Mr. Henry Martin, a young man of fine points, is the second clerk. Under their supervision the affairs of the Adams cannot fail prospering.

The Legislature of Mississippi at its recent session granted a loan of \$200,000 from the "Chickasaw Fund" to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad on favorable terms. The guarantee subscription of \$400,000 for the purchase of the iron has been raised, and the funds are now secured to complete the road to the Tennessee line. Track laying has been resumed from Macon, Miss., northwards.

IS LAGER BEER POISONOUS?—Quite a discussion is being carried on in the Cincinnati papers relative to the amount of poison contained in the lager beer that is manufactured in that city. It is said that *cocculus indicus*—a poisonous drug—is used by all the brewers to give the liquid a bitter taste.

The negroes, who have been in the Hopkinsville jail for some time past on the charge of being engaged in the insurrection, were discharged on Thursday.

A German in St. Louis, named Lieze, has been fined one hundred dollars for lifting a lady across a muddy hole in the street. She did not thank him for his politeness, construing it into an insult.

FALL OF HOUSES.—Two houses in St. Louis fell last Saturday, killing Mr. Wm. Gardner, who was passing along the street, and John Jordan and Fred. Schlatter, who were at work in one of the buildings.

There was only one arrest yesterday, and that of a man who had unfortunately inhaled too much fire-water.

R. B. Carpenter, Esq., formerly of this State, has been appointed disbursing agent for the new custom-house at Chicago.

Anthony, a slave of S. Hapson, was hung on the 6th, at Cadiz, Trig county. He had been engaged in the late negro insurrection.

The store of S. C. Davis & Co., in St. Louis, was robbed on Saturday night of \$2,000 worth of silks.

A new paper, entitled the Southern Weekly Yeoman, has been established at Canton, Trig county.

The following are among the failures reported the present week by the New York Independent:

W. C. Miller, Mobile, Ala., assigned to Thomas W. Lyons.

Wm. Lapham, Cincinnati, Ohio, suspended.

John Little, Logansport, Ind., assigned.

Van Kirk & Williams, Greentown, Ind., suspended—stock attached.

We see much indebted to our friend Mr. A. N. Whitney for late Boston and New York papers. They are three days in advance of the mails.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT NEWS.

The river was rising slowly last evening with 7½ feet water over the rocks in the Indiana chute and 5½ feet in the middle chute. All the boats have come up over the falls and are loading at the wharf. At Cincinnati it was also rising last evening, but at Pittsburgh it was falling. There was not much ice running yesterday, but from the accounts from above a large quantity is coming. The weather was quite cold—the thermometer standing below freezing point throughout the day. The wharf presented an unusually lively aspect, and the large piles of freight on it left barely room for the drays to pass.

We learn from Evansville that the steamer Virginian arrived at Evansville on Saturday. Freights were scarce there and prices had declined. The V., when near Salt river, caught the two barges of the Memphis which were carried off by the ice, and landed them securely at the mouth of Salt river. These barges would have doubtless been wrecked by the ice had not Capt. Reynolds towed them on shore, and we hope the underwriters will allow him the usual salvage.

There are a large number of boats advertised to leave to-day, and many are of the first class. For New Orleans, there is the elegant new steamer Woodford, Capt. Mathers, with Messrs. McLaughlin and Smith as clerks. Next, the splendid steamer David White, Capt. McGill, with Messrs. Mitchell and Armstrong. The fine steamer Chancellor, Capt. Stewart, takes the same destination. And last but not least Capt. Marshall's new steamer R. W. Adams, Messrs. Richardson and Martin clerks. For St. Louis, the Southerner, Capt. Triplett, is at the wharf and up to Nashville. She has gone into that trade as a regular packet and if our merchants will consult their own interests they will patronise the diamond.

The following we take from the Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday:

The wreck of Capt. Deshon's Yorktown No. 2 was sold at auction yesterday for \$4,500. Capt. Jno. B. Martin was the purchaser.

One thousand bbls of flour from Cincinnati were lost by the sinking of the Chicago at the foot of Captina, upon which there was no insurance. The water was above her cabin floor, and it was feared she would prove a total wreck. It was reported that the Irene, bound from Portsmouth for Wheeling, had been sunk by the ice at Peyton's Island, with 175 tons of pig metal, 300 empty barrels, &c. The damage to the Argo render it necessary to dock her.

A lumber barge in tow of the Shingess, destined for the Upper Mississippi, owned by Riddle & Co., of Pittsburg, was cut away by the ice—caught at Bragg's Island—\$700 worth of lumber saved when it was again caught in the gorge and swept off for parts unknown. Loss estimated at \$20,000.

THE RELIEF AND EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION—*The Sewing School.*—We have never seen charitable efforts more nobly and properly directed than by the Relief and Employment Association of this city. Instead of a promiscuous and indiscriminate dispensation of its means, it has instituted in our midst a real and noble charity, by which its means are greatly economised and its benefits always bestowed upon worthy objects and perpetuated.

Arrangements have been made by which poor women and girls are provided with work suitable to females. Competent matrons are employed to superintend the work and to instruct the ignorant. Those who know how to make garments are thus enabled to earn a livelihood by their own industry, and those who have not yet become proficient are taught the mystery of the use of the needle, and their families are properly provided for until they are able to support themselves by the proceeds of their labor.

We paid a visit yesterday to the sewing schools of the Association, in which there are employed at present about one hundred and twenty women and girls. They are hives of industry, the rooms are comfortably warmed, and nurses provided to take care of the little ones while their mothers are employed. In one room we found about forty learning to stitch button-holes, in another all were occupied in making vests, and others were devoted to the manufacture of other garments of various descriptions. All were busy and seemed cheerful and comfortable and happy.

By this means the dispensation of charity is made a real and lasting blessing, by the inculcation of industrious habits and the acquisition of knowledge how to make such habits profitable. Instead of being a continual charge upon the Association, the pupils in this sewing school soon become able to take care of themselves and the officers of the Association procure them work and encourage them in their efforts to provide by their own industry for the support of their families.

The Relief and Employment Association have made a most excellent use of the limited amount of money placed at their disposal. Col. Forward, the superintendent, has devoted much time and labor in perfecting this system of public charity, and the worthy president, B. O. Davis, Esq., and his benevolent assistants, deserve well for their unwearied efforts to promote its usefulness.

If such an institution could be made permanent, its good effects would amply repay the slight cost of its maintenance.

SPANISH COIN.—The National Intelligencer says: "There seems to have been an unnecessary panic among the people in regard to the effect of the new coinage bill before Congress, and speculators will find a pause in their progress if the House should concur, and doubtless it will, in the amendment adopted by the Senate on Thursday. That amendment provides that, for the space of two years, it shall be lawful to pay out at the Mint the new cents authorized to be coined for the fractional parts of the dollar at their nominal value of twenty-five cents, twelve and a half, &c. It has been ascertained that the Spanish coins, which are not defaced or clipped, are in reality worth something more than the American. The object seems to be to drive out of circulation the smooth light pieces so common in small dealings; but it is wisely concluded that in doing this there is no necessity for a sudden movement, which can only injure the benefit of speculators."

We see much indebted to our friend Mr. A. N. Whitney for late Boston and New York papers. They are three days in advance of the mails.

POSTAL MATTERS.—The public printer has lately completed the annual report of the Postmaster General with an appendix. Thirty-one pages of the latter are appropriated to an elucidation of the claim of Messrs. Ramsey & Carmick, for an alleged violation of contract for carrying a semi-monthly mail from New Orleans to San Francisco via Vera Cruz; the City of Mexico and Acapulco.

ions of dollars, and earnestly condemned the protective policy.

In reply to a question from Mr. Campbell of Ohio, he said he advocated free trade and direct taxation.

He knew of nothing which would contribute more to the grandeur of the country. The substitute that he offered for the tariff bill was a step in that direction.

Two steps more and we shall have free trade.

EVENING BULLETIN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, 1857.

THE VARIETIES.

A Hyperborean State.—Notwithstanding the general belief in the chimerical character of the project for the erection of a new Commonwealth, to be called Superior, it seems to be steadily assuming definite shape and importance. The Legislatures of Wisconsin and Michigan have approved of and agreed to the surrender of their respective shares of the territory required for the new State. The matter will probably come before the next Congress, as a memorial on the subject is to be forwarded to Washington. This inchoate State will comprise all the American territory bordering Lake Superior in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. It will include all the upper peninsula of Michigan, with its immense mineral resources, the northern part of Wisconsin, and the northern corner of Minnesota. Some of the Wisconsin papers are so enthusiastic in favor of the project as to propose to cede all the northern part of the State from the forty-fifth parallel up. They say, very truly, that if this territory were to be erected into a State, it would result in building up a great commercial emporium on the shores of the lake; that the present capitals of Michigan and Wisconsin are entirely too far from the remote settlers of the North, who, as they are thus shut up by themselves for four months in the year, should be allowed the privilege of adapting their political institutions to their circumstances. At present the territory referred to has not sufficient population to form a State, as it numbers only some 28,000 souls; but it would be proper enough to erect it into a national territory, to be left to grow at its leisure into adult proportions.

One volume of Lamartine's "Familiar Course of Literature" has already been published, and, in the opinion of competent judges, the work bids fair to be the best general review of the literature of all nations ever written.

Ambition to be "The Editor."—Monsieur Millaud, the wealthy intellectual aspirant, who has just paid one hundred and sixty thousand dollars to M. Girardin, to take his place as Editor-in-Chief of the first daily paper in Paris, is said to have first soared so high to make an offer for the London Times. To his inquiries as to the price, he received by telegraph the following reply: "Sir, when you have come to anchor in the Thames with three ships laden heavily with gold, we shall be ready to talk with you."

The old gentleman who thought he could stop a rat hole with toasted cheese has just been overtaken by another hallucination, viz: That young women can be kept from knowing "what's what," by sending them to boarding-school.

A Curiosity.—There is a thrifty, well-grown shoot, said to be about six months old, belonging to J. Salmon, of Patrick co., Virginia, which has eight fair, distinct feet on which it walks. Its legs seem to widen until they get near the feet, and then finally separate. The hog walks well, only a little clumsy.

A Paragraph about Royalty.—The Empress of Austria is again "interesting." The Sultan of Turkey has given it to be understood that he wishes no longer to be addressed officially as the Sublime Porte, but as "His Highness, the Sultan." We shall endeavor to recollect. Queen Victoria expects to increase the Royal family in early spring.

Mr. Appleton, who has been called to edit the Washington Union for Mr. Buchanan's administration, was formerly an abolitionist.

The Danville (Va.) Register states that a family, consisting of an old man, his wife, and daughter, were dug out of a snow drift around their cabin, on the opposite side of the river from that place, on Monday morning of last week. When the snow was removed, and an entrance to the cabin effected, the old man was found sitting on a stool, venting his execrations on snow-storms and landlords. When interrogated as to the creature comforts within his immediate reach, he said he had no fire or wood and no provisions, but that was a small matter when compared with his total destitution of "spirits."

Snow Birds afraid of the Cold.—N. P. Willis has a flock of pet snow birds, of which he writes during the late cold snap: "I observed one thing, yesterday, that may interest the lovers of natural history. The cold was so severe that the snow birds preferred hunger to encountering it—for the first time this winter not stirring from their nests all day. I know it by the little flock I feed so carefully on the piazza roof, under my study window. With the regular board" they have grown so singularly fat as to look unlike any other snow birds that I see about the country (brighter-feathered as well as rounder-shaped), and they have courage and voracity, I know. But their crumbs were untouched that cold day. They came this morning, as usual, however, and made up for their fast with a "fast" feed.

God has written on the flowers that sweeten the air—on the breeze that rocks the flowers upon the stem—upon the rain drop that refreshes the sprig of moss that lifts its head in the desert—upon its deep chambers—upon every penciled sheet that sleeps in the cavern of the deep, no less than upon the mighty sun that warms and cheers millions of creatures which live in its light—upon all his works he has written, "None liveth for himself."

Thefts from Railroads.—The Central Ohio Railroad has been suffering from thefts of baggage and property for some time back. We now learn from the Zanesville papers that an individual named James Pickrell, residing at Black Hand, has been arrested, and, having turned State's evidence, gave information of a large number of others, scattered all along the line of the road. Of these, seventeen have already been arrested, and most of them lodged in the Franklin county jail. With few exceptions they were employees of the road, in inferior capacities, and hence the facility with which the gang took goods from the cars. Their names we have not learned. The work is still going on, and many more arrests will be made. As we learn, they formed a regularly organized company. It is stated that within the past year the road has paid over \$3,000 for lost property. Anything was stolen, dry goods, hardware, oysters, &c.

The Highest Waterfall in the World.—Some writers having described a visit to "Voringsfoss," a waterfall in Norway, and claimed for it the greatest plunge in the world, the editor of Hutchins' Magazine, a California periodical, says: "The astonishing height of the above, although situated in one of the most romantic and mountainous countries of the old world, cannot compare with those of our own California, which surround the magnificent valley of the Zo-Hamite. One of the falls is thirteen times the height of Niagara, that being 165 feet, while the Zo-Hamite Falls is over 2,000 feet."

"Haw, Buck."—The Grand Rapids Eagle mentions an unusual case of marrying which took place last week in Caledonia, Kent county. The parties were on their return from meeting or a neighbor's, when it was proposed that the knot should be tied instantaneously. Whereupon the sleigh (drawn by oxen)

was stopped, the parties stood up therein, and a minister promptly did the job. The driver said, "haw, buck," and the couple were soon landed at home man and wife.

We have somewhere read of a traveler who stood one day beside the cages of some birds, that exposed for sale, ruffled their sunny plumage on the wires and struggled to be free. A way-worn and sun-brown man, like one returned from foreign lands, he looked wistfully and sadly on these captives, till tears started in his eye, and, turning round on their owner, he asked the price of one, paid it in strange gold, and opening the cage, set the prisoner free, and thus he did with captive after captive, till every bird was away, soaring to the skies and singing on the wings of liberty. The crowd started and stood, amazed; they thought him mad, till, to the question of their curiosity, he replied—"I was once myself a captive; I know the sweets of liberty."

A medical gentleman defines winking to be an "affection of the eye."

The Yankee who was "lying at the point of death" whittled it off with his jack-knife and is now recovering.

We learn from Washington that Mr. Horace Greeley of the Tribune has been subpoenaed to appear before the Corruption Committee of the House of Representatives. Judge Striker, of New York, testified before the Committee that Greeley received a draft for a thousand dollars, and Reverdy Johnson one for fifteen hundred dollars, for services in the Desmoines Railroad affair.

George Carstensen, architect of the Crystal Palace, New York, died at Copenhagen on the 4th of January. He commenced the publication of a Sunday newspaper at Copenhagen, and died the same day that the first number was issued.

GOOD SENSE.—We look upon the following paragraph, from the Winchester Virginian, as one of the most sensible we have recently seen in a newspaper. Would that other of the editor's party friends had always so thought, or could now be induced so to think:

It is not once, nor twice, nor half a dozen times, only, that we have expressed the conviction that Southern conventions are Southern humbugs, as truly as conventions of Millerites, Spiritualists, Mainelinates, Fourierites, Women's Rights Advocates, &c., are Northern humbugs. The best place to hold a Southern convention is the stable-yard or the cornfield, and it should be called to order with the day-break horn. Every farmer should hold one himself. If every individual does his own part toward the introduction and extension of intelligent improvement, in agriculture, trade, and manufactures, those imposing assemblages annually drawn together by the agency of free passes on railroads and the prospect of a week's free feasting will come to be viewed as cockneys view the Lord Mayor's banquet. Just in proportion as the South is made stronger and richer will we forget that there is a South. We consider it one of the healthiest signs of the times that this feeling is fast taking possession of our people.

SINGULAR NAMES.—The following record of American nomenclature is given in the memorials of Wm. Shattuck, lately published at Boston:

Simon Shattuck of Fitchburg named three sons Sadrahan, Meshach, and Abednego; Abel Shattuck of Coleraine named the male of pair of twins Truman and the female Truly; this Truman Shattuck named a girl Truly Ann, and Truly Shattuck named a girl Emeline Truly; Moses Shattuck of Brooklyn named four sons, since 1800, Asia, Africa, Europe, and America. Other odd names in the volume are Ai, Philianesse, Seraph, Sayned, Sarepta, Sarada, and Thishy Athala.

Mr. Shattuck, in his remarks upon some of these names, says:

Singularity of taste is not peculiar to our family; we once had under our instruction in Detroit a family, whose sons were named One Stickney, Two Stickney, Three Stickney, and whose daughters were named First Stickney, Second Stickney, and so on. The three elder children of a family nearer home were named Joseph, And, Another, and it has been supposed that, should they have any more, they might have named them Also, Moreover, Nevertheless, and Notwithstanding. Another family actually named their child Finis, supposing that it was their last; but they happened afterwards to have a daughter and two sons whom they called Addenda, Appendix, and Supplement.

FERTHER FROM MEXICO.—The country is quieter than it has ever been since the close of the war with the United States. The rebellious spirit of the clergy is, however, giving considerable trouble to the government, and some of their number have been summarily dealt with.

The value of the properties formerly belonging to the church, which have been sold lately, by virtue of the law of disanorization of June 25, 1856, amounts to \$18,898,332.00. President Comonfort is resolved not to shrink from the responsibilities, vexations, and taunts attendant upon the execution of this law.

The Trait d' Union of the 12th of Jan. mentions a rumor that the Apostolic Nuncio had received orders by the last packet to ask for his passports and return home. "If this be true," says the Monitor of the 13th, "we applaud it, and hope that the Government will make haste and expedite these passports."

The Monitor of the 13th says that the insurgents had finally left San Luis, and that the revolution was at an end.

Besides \$240,000, which they got by robbing the conducta, they received \$130,000 in the shape of forced loans from the merchants.

A new anesthetic agent has been recently brought into use in London by Dr. Snow. It is called amylene or amilen. It is made by distilling fusel oil with chloride of zinc. The result of the distillation is a very light and volatile liquid, being only two-thirds as heavy as water, and boiling at 102 deg. Fahr. Its composition is ten equivalents of carbon and ten of hydrogen. It belongs to the amyle series, and is isomeric with olefiant gas. It was discovered by Cahours, a French chemist, about fifteen years since. The vapor of amylene, when inhaled, is much less pungent than that of chloroform, although the patient breathes it in much larger quantity. The persons to whom it has been administered have been subjected to severe surgical or dental operations with an entire prevention of suffering, although neither complete stupor nor relaxation of the muscles was produced. They seemed in a state of semi-consciousness during the greater part of the time, recovered very promptly from its effects, and were not affected by sickness. It has been administered in the London hospitals in some twenty cases with the best effects. If, on further trial, it should sustain the reputation which it has thus far acquired, it will undoubtedly take the place of chloroform, which is considered by many a dangerous anesthetic.

Respiratory Surface of the Lungs.—The number of air cells in the human lungs amount to no less than six hundred millions. According to Dr. Hales, the diameter of each of these may be reckoned at the one-hundredth of an inch; while, according to the more recent researches of Prof. Weber, the diameters vary between the seventieth and two hundredth of an inch. Now, estimating the internal surface of a single cell as about equal to that of a hollow globe of internal diameter, then by adopting the measurement of Hales, we find that six hundred million such cells would possess collectively a surface of no less than one hundred and forty-five square yards; but by basing our calculations on the opinions, remember, which the scientific world receive as facts, we arrive at the still more astounding conclusion, that the human lungs possess upwards of 166 square yards of respiratory surface, every single point of which is in constant and immediate contact with the atmosphere inspired. It will be useful, then, to imprint on the memory that, whether we breathe pure or putrid air, the air inspired is ever in immediate contact with an extent of vital surface ample enough for the erection of two or three large houses.

The Highest Waterfall in the World.—Some writers having described a visit to "Voringsfoss," a waterfall in Norway, and claimed for it the greatest plunge in the world, the editor of Hutchins' Magazine, a California periodical, says: "The astonishing height of the above, although situated in one of the most romantic and mountainous countries of the old world, cannot compare with those of our own California, which surround the magnificent valley of the Zo-Hamite. One of the falls is thirteen times the height of Niagara, that being 165 feet, while the Zo-Hamite Falls is over 2,000 feet."

"Haw, Buck."—The Grand Rapids Eagle mentions an unusual case of marrying which took place last week in Caledonia, Kent county. The parties were on their return from meeting or a neighbor's, when it was proposed that the knot should be tied instantaneously. Whereupon the sleigh (drawn by oxen)

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE AFRICA.

At the adjourned hearing in the case of the difficulty on board the ship J. L. Bogart, Williams and Hyatt (colored), two of three prisoners of the crew, were discharged, and Jones (also colored) was liberated on bail. Peter Campbell, the second mate, is remanded for a week. Sympathy in Liverpool is in favor of the negroes in this case.

An official account from the Philippine Islands states that fifteen thousand houses were destroyed by a hurricane. Considerable damage was also done at Manila.

(From the Liverpool Times of Jan. 24.)

A good deal of anxiety prevails at the present moment in the manufacturing districts respecting the prospects of the cotton trade. The rapid rise in the price of the article, and the difficulty which the Southern States of the North American Confederation experience in supplying the demands in England, on the European continent, and for the United States themselves, impart to this subject more than ordinary interest. This question has engaged a good deal of attention at various times during the last few years, and numerous projects have been set on foot to procure from tropical countries in different parts of the world an additional stock of the staple. At one time it was believed that British India might be made to furnish large additional quantities of cotton; but this idea seems now to be all but abandoned. It is found that the aridity of the climate in our East Indian possessions is unfavorable to the production of cotton, and that, while in the United States the produce per acre is from four to fifty to a hundred pounds per acre, so that the cheapness of the labor in our own possessions is more than counterbalanced by the paucity of the produce. In this dilemma, attention is again turned to the eastern part of Africa, and a Manchester gentleman, named Clegg, has recently furnished some interesting information on the subject.

Kidnapping Black Seamen.—The scenes of outrage and bloodshed which frequently occur on the Mersey in the case of outgoing vessels demand prompt attention, and, if the law as it exists at present is insufficient to suppress the evil, the remedy is easy—the law must be strengthened. These painful outbreaks are confined for the most part to vessels sailing to and from the United States.

It is asserted in well informed quarters that there is a systematic traffic carried on in this port by some of the American captains, who hire black seamen under false pretences, and then sell them as slaves in the Southern States of the Union. The indignation evoked by what has transpired on board the James L. Bogart, will, we hope, crush this infamy in full fury.

(From the Liverpool Mail.)

It is high time that the American authorities, and American shipowners, should bestir themselves, and endeavor to put a stop to a state of things which is as injurious to the efficiency of their mercantile marine as it is discreditable to the national character. None but the very scum of the service will have anything to do with ships where an appeal from the brutal and unmanly violence of one officer elicits no other response than a shot from the revolver of another.

France.—The Constitutional mentions that the merchants of Nantes have signed a petition to the Emperor, appealing to the high and paternal solicitude of his Majesty in favor of the numerous French citizens at the destruction of Greytown, by order of the Government of the United States, on the 15th of July, 1854. The Chamber of Commerce of Orleans, and the principal bankers, manufacturers, and merchants of that town had previously presented a petition to the same effect. Their example has been followed by the merchants of Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles, who have suffered serious losses by the bombardment of Greytown.

The petition which Verger has addressed to the Emperor fills four pages, and displays some literary ability, but is humble and suppliant in tone. It, however, shows that the petitioner considers himself different from the rest of mankind, and believes in his own infallibility. He declares in the course of it that Christianity requires regeneration, and that the inferior clergy ought to be enfranchised from the yoke of the higher. He declares, too, that he looks on himself as the Peter the Hermit of a new crusade, and that, being determined to announce his mission by a *coups d'etat*, he had selected for victim the highest dignitary of the church.

Russia.—A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 8th, in the Journal des Debats, says:—"The news of the attack on Caution by the English fleet has produced a considerable sensation here. It appears certain that depots of goods belonging to Russian merchants have been burnt, and that their loss of property has been considerable. This act, which is perfectly unjustifiable, and for which no serious motive can be assigned, is regarded here as the prelude to the conquest which the English propose to themselves in a island of Chusan. The Russian Government is perfectly aware of the intentions of the English, and of all the plans which they meditate in China, and for which purpose they have been for some years past very quietly increasing the naval force on that station, until they have now a very formidable fleet there. All the intrigues carried on by the English agents, with a view to ruin the important commercial relations which the Russian merchants carry on with China, through the town of Kiachta, are well known at St. Petersburg.

At St. Petersburg the Czar is engaged in the erection of the largest forges, iron ship-building yards, and engine factories in the world, on one of the principal quays, in the government part of the city.

The operations are being conducted with the greatest secrecy and despatch. The works are being built chiefly by English mechanics, from one of whom, just returned to England, this information is derived.

Turkish Cruelties to Christians.—Deligrade, Jan. 8.

According to letters from Widdin, the old Turkish

judicial customs against the ravahs (Christians) are being re-established in all their rigor along the frontier of Bulgaria. A commissioner is, besides, occupied in making inspections respecting the knets (local judges), and he dismisses all such as do not appear to him to be well disposed to the Turks, and he sends them to Widdin, where they are prosecuted on some pretext or other. Another commissioner, wanted to fly into Servia, but could not be admitted owing to their having no passports. The severity of the Turkish authorities in Bulgaria is greater in the frontier districts than in the centre; but it is certain that there exists great agitation in all the provinces.

The Three-fold Test of Spiritualism.—by Wm. R. Gordon, D. D., \$1.25.

The Young Fur-Traders.—A Tale of the Far North.

\$2.50.

Providence's Protection.—by Charles F. L. Bourne.

\$1.25.

Prayer Book.—by Rev. Wm. H. Smith.

\$1.25.

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A. J. MORRISON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS INSADDLERY HARDWARE,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS,
AND
Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,

&c., &c., &c.,

Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the best materials, and in point of workmanship, elegance, and durability of finish will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons in want of a superior Trunk of beautiful finish are invited to inspect our stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and peculiar inducements extended to cash purchasers.

A. J. MORRISON & CO.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between EDWARD NAIL, HENRY BUNN, and SUMMERS expired by limitation on the 1st of Dec. last, and is now dissolved, and on that day form a partnership for the purpose of continuing the COTTON FACTORAGE and COMMISSION business, at New Orleans, under the style of HILLIARD, SUMMERS, & CO.

ISAAC H. HILLIARD, New Orleans.

JAMES DACKER, New Orleans.

JOHN S. BRANNIN, Louisville.

Louisville, Jan. 31, 1857—d&wt

COAL! COAL!

WE have completed our arrangements to secure regular supplies of coal, to be supplied by the Jeffersonville Railroad until the opening of navigation. Our price, by the single cart-load, and as follows:

Clay County.....40 cents per bushel.

Indiana Square Lump.....40 do do do.

Indiana Lump.....40 do do do.

In all cases where more than one load is wanted, we wish one or two days' notice, as the supply is regulated by telegraph according to the demand, and we do not intend to have any left over.

W. H. CRITTENDEN,

Third st., opposite the Post-office.

MEDICAL BAGS,
A FINE ASSORTMENT.

Also

TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, and VALISES,

T. C. PROAL'S,

Jan 30 & 31

70 Third street.

To my Customers.

In consequence of the fire on the 1st ult., by which my store-house and a greater part of my stock were burned, I was compelled to seek another location. I therefore beg leave to inform my friends and customers that I am now ready to serve them at my new location in Bushard's building, No. 440 Market street, near corner Fourth, north side. My stock of

Gents' and Ladies' Shoes and Boots

For the fall and winter wear will be complete in a very few days. I shall still endeavor to merit the patronage in my new location heretofore so generously bestowed by the citizens of Louisville and surrounding country.

s17 j&b

SAM'L P. SECOR.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HUTCHINGS & CO.,

Corner of Main and Bullitt streets.

WE are receiving as one per cent. Tennesse currency the

New York State Bank.

MERCHANTS' BANK, Nashville;

BANK OF NASHVILLE, do;

BANK OF THE UNION, do;

CITY BANK, do;

BANK OF COMMERCE, do;

TRADESMEN'S BANK, do;

BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Chattanooga;

NORTHERN BANK TENN., Clarksville;

d12 b&f D C HUTCHINGS & CO.

JOHN H. HOWE,

SIGN, HOUSE, AND FANCY PAINTER, IMITATOR OF

All kinds of Wood and Marble, Mixed Paints,

Gilt, Putty, &c., for sale.

Tents made to suit customers both as to rates and times

o payment.

No. 312 Green street, first door east of Fourth,

Louisville, Ky. f28 b&f

COAL! COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD and OFFICE, on the

CORNER OF THIRD AND GREEN STREETS,

where he has arranged to fill all orders for Pomorey and Fife Coal at the lowest market price.

Offices also on the west side of Third street, between

Market and Jefferson, and Fulton, between Preston and

Floyd streets.

JOHN C. ROBB.

HOW IS IT

EVERYBODY wants one of THOMAS' beautiful AM-

BROTIN' PES. Some months ago the different hun-

gards gotten up by artists to deceive the public at-

tracted considerable attention, but now they have ascer-

tained how easily it can be humbugged even by a name,

as all of them are made of glass in Louisville except at

Troy's Gallery, a few not heretofore sealed, not so beau-

tiful, and liable to fade.

Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call be-

fore going elsewhere.

Instructions given in the art for \$20.

Also, rights for sale, in Kentucky.

W. L. TROXEL, Antislaveryist,

Main st., between Second and Third,

John C. Robins' Printing Telegraph Office.

C. S. MALTBY'S

OYSTER REPOSITORY,

No. 62 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

RECEIVING DAILY PER

EXPRESS FRESH OYSTERS,

IN LARGE AND SMALL

Also, Spiced Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Cove Oysters,

Fresh Lobsters, Pickled Lobsters, Sardines, Pickles, Sauces,

Ketchup, &c., &c.

JOHN A. MC LAUGHLIN, Agent

j30 & b6m for C. S. Maltby.

COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the business heretofore ex-

perienced, and the public generally

respectfully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD

and OFFICE, on the

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Floyd streets.

E. F. LEEZER.

VOGT & KLINK,

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and

Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,

and Jewelry, at Eastern Price, No.

72 Third street, near Market, Louisville,

Ky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descrip-

tions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very spon-

sorial manner.

e17 wj&dj&bf

WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned, having sold a large and elegant Restaurant Hotel to Messrs. Cawein & Kohlmann, takes this opportunity to return his thanks to his friends and the public for the generous support extended to his establishment for the last twenty years, and would recommend his successors as being worthy of their patronage.

Respectfully, W. W. WALKER.

octic j&b

HAVING purchased from W. H. Walker the above pop-

ular establishment, we solicit a share of that patronage

so liberally extended to our predecessor. We will con-

tinue the business in its original form and name, under

the firm of

JOHN CAWEIN & CO.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and

PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of

Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds' new

block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of

same.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets,

jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

d24 b&f

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

We have removed our PIANO-FORTE

MANUFACTURERS to a new

establishment we are

now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve

pianos per week. We would respectfully

inform our wholesale and retail pur-

chasers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merit of our pianos we would respec-

tfully refer to the fact, for the last few years, we have re-

ceived the highest awards when tested in competition

with the *Present Fists* of New York and Boston.

Finishing and Piano Ware-rooms corner of Main and

Sixth streets.

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establish

EVENING BULLETIN.

(Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.)
United States Coinage—The Operations at the Mints—
Gold and Iron Anecdote—Central America, etc.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1857.

According to the report of the Director of the Mint, the deposits during the last year were in gold \$7,479,568; silver \$1,730,917; total \$9,210,485. The coinage amounted to \$14,346,763, comprising \$11,074,388 in gold, \$3,245,265 in silver, and \$29,107 in copper coins, and composed of 25,876,288 pieces.

The deposits and coinage at the branch mint at New Orleans during the year were as follows: Gold deposits \$310,926; silver deposits \$2,668,803; total deposits \$2,979,729. Gold coinage \$292,750; silver \$174,400; total coinage \$2,036,730, comprising 563,580 pieces.

The branch mint at San Francisco received of gold the sum of \$29,209,218; of silver \$246,758; total deposits \$29,455,971. The operations of coinage were as follows: Gold coin \$25,166,000; silver coin \$177,000; refined gold bars \$122,136; unperfected or unrefined gold bars \$3,047,000; total operations of coinage, including bars, \$28,516,147, comprised in 1,977,559 pieces.

The deposits received at the branch mint at Dahlonega, Ga., were \$101,405; the coinage was \$102,575; the number of pieces struck 22,120.

At the branch mint at Charlotte, N. C., the sum of \$173,593 was deposited. The coinage amounted to \$162,067; composed of 36,370 pieces. The operations of the branches at Dahlonega and Charlotte are confined to gold.

The assay office at New York received during the year gold deposits \$17,803,692; and silver deposits, including purchases, \$474,161; total deposits \$18,277,854. These deposits were paid for as follows: In time bars \$13,094,886; in coin \$3,183,467. The number of gold bars prepared and stamped at this office was 4,729, of the value of \$19,326,047.

The amount of gold, domestic production, deposited at all the minting establishments during the year 1856 was as follows: Gold produced from the State of California \$47,509,411; from the Territory of Oregon \$40,750; and from the Atlantic States \$328,281. Total domestic gold \$47,878,281.

Truly we live in a "golden age," so far as the auroreous metal is concerned.

While Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, was to-day addressing the House on the subject of the tariff, and in opposition to the bill of the majority of the committee of Ways and Means—which he, as well as Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, characterized as a manufacturer's measure—he pertinently asked how it was that hemp, lead, and wool were to be reduced to ten per cent., and how to be retained at the present rate—thirty per cent.

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, catching the word "iron"—which the Old Keystone is not a little interested—said he would properly answer the question at the proper time.

"Ah!" exclaimed Letcher, "I perceive that the iron has entered the gentleman's soul." In other words, touched a tender point.

It should here be remarked that Mr. Campbell has rather a bushy head of dark hair, and some to spare, while Mr. Letcher's cranium is scarcely though evenly covered with a slightly reddish coat of that material.

Mr. Campbell, in reply to Mr. Letcher, and as if in revenge for the latter's ironical thrust, said:

"The gentleman from Virginia, though he has wrapped his head in wool, has found out that there are some interests of the South which need protection." To which Mr. Letcher rejoined: "If I have wrapped my head in wool, there is only two per cent. difference in the quantity of the gentleman's head and my own."

The laughter which burst from the members was hearty and long continued, and Campbell himself was obliged to enjoy the joke at his own expense.

The treaty concluded between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Dallas, (a piece of diplomatic patch-work,) has received its quietus in its present form. By a vote of four-fifths of the Senate, it has been recommitted to the committee on Foreign Relations. If they can amend it in such a way as to be acceptable to two-thirds of the members, they will accomplish an extraordinary feat! Were Central America quiet, and Nicaragua settled in its government, and Walker out of that country, something might be done in the way of treaty—as in the nature of binding over Great Britain and the United States to "keep the peace" so far as events in that section are concerned! As I intimated in a previous letter, nothing is likely to be done upon the subject until Central America shall become pacified.

It may be regarded as an extraordinary fact that the mails of Tuesday from Louisville were received here on Thursday! This is the proper time. But such an event has not before occurred for a month or more. The complaint in general that the Western mails are more uncertain than the promises of denagogues.

VERITAS.

The Sugar Interests—The Old Soldiers—Political Affairs, etc.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1857.

The dry debate on the tariff bill has been sweetened with sugar. While Mr. Taylor, a Louisiana Representative, earnestly protested against the reduction of the duty on that article, Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, with equal zeal, advocated its admission duty free, showing that, last year, one-eighth of the revenue was derived from the tax on sugar and molasses. And in this connection it may be stated that Mr. Glover, of the agricultural branch of the Patent-Office, having obtained at Demarara five hundred boxes of cuttings of labba cane, has gone to LaGuayra to take in the remainder of his supplies. His attention has been particularly directed to the hardy varieties, which will suit the climate of Louisiana. The Chinese cane will grow in any place where corn can be produced; and, whether for cattle or for the manufacture of sugar, is worthy of cultivation; and hence numerous are the applications for seed at the Patent-Office.

The new coinage bill will doubtless soon become law, the House having to act only on an immediate amendment proposed by the Senate. Already the smooth-faced quarters, eighths, and sixteenths a dollar, of the Spanish and Mexican mintage are rapidly dime-inishing from circulation. Those foreigners should give place to the national metal.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Dr. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in removing all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart and disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. These pills should never be taken during pregnancy, as they would be sure to cause miscarriage. Warrented purely vegetable and free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price \$1. RAYMOND & PATTEN, 74 Fourth street, wholesale and retail agents for Louisville. Sent by mail by enclosing \$1 to Dr. Cornelius L. Cheeseman, No. 192 Broadway, New York.

DRESS HATS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street, have an extra large supply of their celebrated Fall Style MOLESKIN DRESS HATS, manufactured expressly for retailing and for the Holidays.

119 J&B

I RON Tonga, Little Pot, Kettles, Skillets, Sand-Irons, with very little Stand, small Dog-Irons, Pots and Pans, Kales and Forks (little ones), for little ones, &c., in the fancy line, by

455 Main st.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.

455 Main st.

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